

EDISON'S HORSESHOE LIGHT.

A CHARMED PAPER BURNER GLOWING FOR ONE HUNDRED HOURS.

The Menlo Park Inventor's Reply to Electric Light Society's Proposing to Publish a Pamphlet on the Edison Patent.

"There's no uncharitably graveyard glare about that," said Mr. Edison, in his laboratory in Menlo Park, last evening, "and, if you will permit, there is no sharp shadow."

On a table before him was one of his new horseshoe electric lamps, a lamp that was illuminating the low-roofed, dark-walled laboratory. This room, Mr. Edison's office, his shop, his house, and five other houses are now lighted nightly with the new lamps; but this is not the grand illumination promised when his preparations are made. For this will wait its date, but he hopes to ready on Monday night next. The new lamp resembles a miniature horseshoe, as low as a white heat, in a small pear-shaped globe. The loop of fire has a faint orange tinge, and a soft light, very different from gas-light in color, but purer and without the least flicker. The red-hot horseshoe light produces black and sharply-defined shadows, is that it proceeds from a very small point. Although it may appear to be as large as a pea, or even as large as a hickory nut, yet a burning needle held between it and the eye will place the eye completely in shadow. The new lamp is proceeding in the laboratory, and three-quarters of an inch wide, shoots across the edge of every object from its different parts at varying angles. This causes the shadow to shade gradually off into light.

As one looks with the naked eye at any part of the horseshoe, it appears to be over an eighth of an inch in width, and the light is so bright that it is of its fringe, and it then shrinks to its true dimensions, about a thirty-second of an inch. It then shows like a loop of white-hot iron.

"Suppose, Mr. Edison, I tip that lamp with my cane," said a visitor, "what loop of burning briar would break?"

"I'll show you," replied the inventor.

He then went to a work bench, on which stood a small box of the carbon horseshoes. They had been prepared for lamps, but had proved to be faulty, and were condemned. Laying one of them on a table, he placed a finger on one of the ends of the wire, lifted the other end, and laid it nearly over on the table in the opposite direction from his fellow. It twisted at the top where the curvature was greatest, and finally broke there, just before the movable end touched the table.

"This is paper," said Mr. Edison. "It isn't merely the remains of a broken piece. You can make paper out of various substances, and this is charcoal paper. It has all the texture of the paper left in. All I have done is to drive off all the other substances that were in it, by heating it in an oven. The texture remains as it is. The interior fabric is left, and it retains its strength."

Mr. Edison took one of the lamps and laid it in his hands without breaking the horseshoe, which could be seen vibrating inside the globe.

One of the lamps hanging from the ceiling had been in use for five days. It had been burning in all all the time, and it had seemed as perfect as ever. By Mr. Edison's order, the other lamps were turned off, and about three or four lamps were turned on, and allowed to run through the single lamp remaining.

Mr. Edison expected that the lamp would be broken in a few minutes, but it continued to burn as long as the other lamps. It was not until the charred paper was completely disintegrated, after vainly waiting until his visitors were gone, that the lamp was broken.

Across a long table in the laboratory ran two parallel wires. If both were touched at the same time, a faint electrical effect was produced. Mr. Edison touched the wires with several lamps and laid them along between these wires. Each lamp had two wires extending from the base of the globe, and each was attached to the two parallel wires, each lamp in succession burst into luminosity. There were several lamps hanging from the ceiling, and their luminosity was not perfectly diminished. Mr. Edison hoped to have a lamp to light that lamp with his power house.

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THE NEW ENGLAND DINNER.

THREE HUNDRED SOUS OF PURITAN FATHERS AT A FEAST.

Mr. George William Curtis's Response to the Principal Toast of the Evening—The Toast, and the Speakers who Responded.

The twenty-fourth annual dinner of the New England Society of the city of New York was given last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Over 300 guests were present. Arranged at the head of the tables, on either side of the President, D. F. Appleton, were Gen. W. T. Sherman, George William Curtis, Rev. Dr. B. S. Storrs, Mayor Cooper, George Augustus Laus, Junius S. Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, Chauncey M. Depew, Commodore J. A. Nicholson, Hon. J. B. Colver, Henry A. Harburt, Elliot C. Cowdin, Joseph H. Choate, Isaac H. Bailey, the Hon. W. M. McKinley, Josiah M. Plake, Wm. Borden, and representatives of sister societies. The following was the list of toasts and responses:

1. "The Day We Celebrate," the Hon. John A. B. Stewart, U. S. Senator from New York.
2. "The State of New York," the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
3. "The City of New York," the Hon. Edward Cooper.
4. "The Union of the States," the Rev. Dr. B. S. Storrs.
5. "The Army and Navy," Gen. W. T. Sherman and Com. J. A. Nicholson.
6. "Old England," George Augustus Laus, Esq.
7. "The Rev. Dr. B. S. Storrs." The Rev. Dr. Robert Colver.
8. "The New England Society," Gov. Head of New York, Gov. Foster of Connecticut, and Gov. Andrews of Connecticut.
9. "The Rev. Dr. B. S. Storrs." The Hon. Joseph H. Choate.

In reply to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate," George William Curtis said:

"Mr. President: I was lately speaking with two friends not of New England birth, who were so good enough to favor me with their opinions on the New England dinner. [Laughter.] One of them said to me, 'What is the object of this annual assembly of Yankees in the city of New York for the purpose of celebrating themselves and their ancestors?'"

"The other said, 'What is the object of this annual assembly of Yankees in the city of New York for the purpose of celebrating themselves and their ancestors?'"

"The first of these questions, I should like to answer by saying that the object of this annual assembly of Yankees in the city of New York for the purpose of celebrating themselves and their ancestors is to celebrate the day when the Puritans first came to this country."

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LEAPING FROM WINDOWS.

Girls Narrowly Escaping with their Lives from a Burning Factory.

At 8 o'clock last night one hundred and ten persons were working over time in the great corset and suspender factory of the West, Bradley & Cary Manufacturing Company, 227, 229, 231 and 233 West Twenty-ninth street.

The factory is seven stories high, and is joined by two wings and a three-story building in the middle of the block between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. Between 300 and 400 hands are employed in these buildings in busy seasons, but the larger number of the hands had already left at 6 o'clock. Louis Bunkle, thirty-two years of age, residing at 100 West Twenty-ninth street, was one of the first to go to the front building. His employees went to their homes at 6 o'clock. Of the 110 at work for West, Bradley & Cary, eighteen women were at work on the top story, and there were between fifteen and eighteen women on each lower story. There were ninety-five women in all, and the fifteen men who were at work were scattered through the big structure. Suddenly the machinery on the top story stopped. The girls at the looms who were under the superintendence of their foreman, A. Casey, grew nervous.

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